Amngements.

ABBEY'S-S:15-A Pair of Speciacles. ACADEMY OF MUSIC-2-8:15-Humanity. AMERICAN THEATRE-8-Miles Aroon. 3UOU-2-8:15-The Widow Jones. BROADWAY THEATRE—8:15—El Capitan.
COLUMBUS THEATRE—2—8:15—The Great Diams

EMPIRE THEATRE-2-8:20-Bohemia. EDEN MUSEE—Concert.
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE—S—The Speculator GARDEN THEATRE—2-8:30—His Absent Boy. GARRICK THEATRE—8:30—Thoroughbred.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE 2-8-Coon Hollow HARLEM OPERA HOUSE-8:15-Trilby HERALD SQUARE THEATRE-8:15-The Heart HOYT'S THEATRE-8:30-A Black Sheep.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE—8:15—College Crampton.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—8—Vaudeville.
YCEUM THEATRE—8:15—The Prisoner of Zenda. MADISON SQUARE GARDEN 2. S.—Circua.
MATROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—S.—Faust.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Day and Evening—Exhibition.

PASTOR'S—12:30 to 11 p. m.—Vaudeville.
PROTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE—12-12 midnight-OL!MPIA-8:15-Marguerite.

SOCIETY OF AMERICAN ARTISTS, 215 West 57th St.-Da and evening—Exhibition.

STANLARD THEATRE—8:15—Chimmic Fadden.

STAR THEATRE—2-8—The Last Stroke.

TROCALERO MUSIC HALL—2-5—Vaudeville.

14TH STREET THEATRE—2-8:15—The Vilage Post-

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New York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY. WEDNESDAY, APRIL 22, 1896.

EIGHTEEN PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-The Bourgeois Ministry on the Senate's refusal to grant the Madagascar credits decided to resign. —— The German Reichstag unanimously adopted a resolution condemning the practice of duelling. - Baron Maurice de Hirsch, the great financier and philanthropist, died near Presburg, Hungary.

CONGRESS.-Both branches in session. Senate: The Indian Appropriation bill was considered, the debate being on the sectarian school question. === House: The seating of Mr. Goodwyn, the Populist contestant from the Vth Alabama District, was prevented by the absence of a quorum

DOMESTIC .- The New-York Court of Appeals ordered a new trial for Maria Barberi, convicted of the murder of Domenico Cataldo. = Democratic State convertions were held n Massachusetts and Rhode Island, and both indorsed William E. Russell for President. == The Republican State Convention of Connecticut was begun in New-Haven. === A syndicate has been formed in Gloversville, N. Y., to work for gold in the soil of that regio The trial of the boy train-wreckers was begun

CITY AND SUBURBAN.-The Cuban Junta a manifesto declaring that the patriots would accept no compromise with Spain. Two indictments were found against Eola Stinquiet, formerly a maid in the house of I. Townsend Burden, for complicity in the theft of Mrs. Burden's jewels. == Two incoming steamers reported passing extensive ice fields in midocean. — At a mass-meeting in Chickering Hall resolutions were adopted demanding that the American and European Governments should immediately take steps for the protection of the Armenians. — The funeral of Austin Ab-bott was held at the Broadway Tabernacle, and eulogistic addresses were made by Chancellor McCracken and the Rev. Dr. Henry A. Stimson. George J. Gould talked about business conditions in the West. - Philadelphia defested New-York at baseball by a score of 3 to The stock market was firm.

THE WEATHER .- Forecast for to-day: Local rains and warmer. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 17 degrees; lowest, 52; average, 64.

Billy Russell's boom got two boosts yesterday, and may be reported as in a fairly healthy condition this morning. Of course as the favorite son of Massachusetts he received a handsome send-off in the Democratic Convention of his own State, and although the delegates were not formally instructed to vote for him, they are morally pledged to stand by him as long as he remains in the field. His neighbors in Rhode Island, too, did the handsome thing by him, indorsing him in good, set terms as a man who would make "an ideal candidate and an ideal President." What more could any would-be candidate ask?

The Cuban Junta, which has its headquarters in this city, has issued a strong manifesto declaring that no compromise with Spain can be accepted by the Cubans. Either the independence of Cuba or the extinction of the insurgents is the only alternative which can be contemplated. A parallel is drawn between the state of the Cubans and that of the American Colonies in 1776, and the oppressions to which the Cubane are subjected by Spain are set forth with convincing force. The establishment of an independent republic is declared to be the sole programme to which they will adhere. document cannot fail to appeal forcibly to liberty-loving Americans and will strengthen the desire of our people to see Cuba free.

Public attention as respects the Legislature has been so largely directed to the schemes which Thomas C. Platt has been trying to force through that little notice has been taken of the money appropriations agreed on. Yesterday the Supply bill passed the Senate, with a total of \$1,749,404-an increase of nearly \$400,000 as compared with the bill when it left the Assembly. This total is \$57,416 larger than last year's bill carried, but there are some new items, like the allowance for the Excise Department, that account for the increase. Still, even if this Legislature should make a record for economy. its record in other respects is so bad that it will go down to history with a most unsavory

A bearing was given yesterday by the Senate Committee on Commerce and Navigation on the Page bill giving the Brooklyn Bridge trustees lease their tracks to the elevated railpower to lease their tracks to the elevated rail-toad companies, and important action was taken | This year, so far as the House of Represent-

suggested by the Corporation Counsel of this city. These amendments provide for a definite limit to the lease and for an increase of the rental after ten years, and also impose the cost of constructing the necessary extensions on the leasing companies rather than the cities. The changes remove many of the worst features of the original bill, but so much politics is being played in connection with it that its enactment could not but be viewed with grave apprehension by many

The Platt programme is to send the Greater New-York bill through the Assembly to-day, and to secure the Governor's signature to it at the earliest possible moment. If there is no hitch in this plan, there seems to be little doubt that the supplemental bills, providing State commissions to take control of the principal departments of the joint municipality, will be promptly introduced. To gain time for their enactment the session will have to be extended beyond the date fixed for adjournment. It will be recalled that on a recent occasion Mr. Edward Lauterbach talked glibly about this supplementary legislation, and it is not in the least improbable that when he went to Albany yesterday he carried with him the bills which have been prepared in this city to accomplish the turning over of the government of the Greater New-York to the Platt machine and its Tammany annex. There will be a good deal of kicking among the rural legislators who are looking for an early adjournment when they realize that the passage of the supplementary bills will keep them in Albany a long time, for each of such bills will have to be submitted to the Mayors of the three cities, and will undoubtedly have to be "jammed through" not only once, but twice.

THE MAYOR AND THE SCHOOL BILL.

Mayor Strong is taking ample time to weigh the merits of the School bill; more if ne, indeed, than some zealous advocates of the measure think necessary. But no complaint can be justly made on this account. The bill is one of great importance, and it is entitled to studious consideration. The purpose of the constitutional requirement is not fulfilled by a snap judgment. such as a Mayor might render at a moment's notice, especially if his personal preference in a given case happened to be strong. He represents the municipality, and it is the consent or dissent of the municipality which he is instructed to express. We believe that a large majority of the intelligent citizens of New-York who have given enough thought to this question to make their opinions respectable are heartily in favor of the bill: but the opposition, though it has been defeated, as we think, in the field of argument, and has once lost its case in the Legislature, has full warrant for all its efforts to win the Mayor to its side, and might properly censure him if he betrayed an unwillingness to listen with patient attention to all it had to say We sincerely hope that Mayor Strong will

approve the School bill, for though the disposition of the Legislature would probably be to pass it over his veto, the time for action after its return to Albany will be short, and accidents might happen. From the point of view of those who have worked for its enactment the bill has had better fortune than could reasonably have been predicted for it. Considering the natural proclivities of the machine managers, we have been surprised at their willingness to let it pass in opposition to the desire of Tammany Hall and of certain other elements in the community which usually have much influence on legisla tion. The explanation probably is that Gov ernor Morton feels very strongly on the sub tect, and the machine, which was resolved to get his signature to the Raines bill and the Greater New-York bill at all hazards, had the decency to make this concession. But, however that may be, the bill has been passed and the Governor is eager to sign it, and it would be a great pity if a reform so long and steadfastly supported in the face of many obstacles and discouragements should be postponed again in definitely when success seemed certain.

To justify the statement that the opponents of the School bill have been defeated in the discussion we point to the fact that about the only argument on which they now insist-the one to which they seem to bin their faith-is that the abolition of the ward trustees would put the people "out of touch" with the schools, and cut off their only familiar and easy approach to the educational establishment. The assumption on which this theory is based must be that the trustees are objects of affection and confidence to the people of their districts; that the ward is like a large family of which the trustees are the parents. The truth is that no such relation exists, and nobody who feels any desire or need for communication with the school authorities will have the least difficulty in attracting their attention if the bill becomes a law. There is no reason why the inspectors should not serve every purpose which the trustees in theory serve and in practice too commonly abuse. We acknowledge frankly that there are trustees whose interest in the schools is wholly unselfish, and whose faithful performance of their duties is an honor to them. But the system cannot be judged by exceptions. Moreover, we venture to say that if all the trustees were like the few, the system would still stand condemned as illogical, inharmonious and unfavorable to the production of the best results in common school education.

The conclusive argument is that our schools by general consent, are not what schools ought to be in a great city which spends its money upon them lavishly-are not up to a standard which is maintained elsewhere and which is none too high. It is conceded, not by all but by many of the opponents of this bill, the chief feature of which is the concentration of authority through the abolition of the trustees, that the educational establishment ought to show better results; and that acknowledgment, as it seems to us, is a practical confession of judgment. Certainly the existing system has been in operation long enough to demonstrate all the merits it possesses. If its product is not satisfactory. common-sense demands a change, and such a change as will not intrench but eradicate that feature which has given to the whole administration its distinctive character.

A CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

Large majorities are often unruly. Over whelming strength seems to cause a certain recklessness of conduct. Many a party leader would rather have behind him in Congress merely a good "working majority" than one of twothirds or three-fourths of the House. In the former case the need of standing together to keep the majority intact makes members amenable to discipline and attentive to business, while indulge in all sorts of wild vagaries. There were numerous predictions that such would be the case with the present House of Representatives. Its enormous Republican majority would prove unmanageable. It would "play politics," have an inordinately long session, and leave behind it an unsavory record.

How ill-founded those prophecies were is now to be seen. Of the appropriation bills, which are the most important ordinary business of Congress, all except one had been fully considered and passed by the House before last Saturday, and on that day the remaining one, the General Deficiency bill, was reported to the House for action. It was promptly passed on Monday, and thus the essential work of the House was done for the year. That is a record of industry and application to business never before equalled. Usually the "long session" is indeed. a long one, running on to midsummer or later,

by the committee in the adoption of amendments | atives is concerned, it might be ended by the | the elevated roads? Not one cent, and nothing it will be because the Senate is not Republican unduly prolonged, it will be because the Democrats and their assistants so nearly control the Senate as to be able to obstruct the course of public business at will.

It is interesting to compare this record, made by this Republican Congress, with that made by the strongly Democratic Congress which immediately preceded it. Instead of being ready to adjourn, with all business done and well done, before the 1st of May, that interesting body dragged its weary length along until the end of August, and then went out in a storm of "perfidy and dishonor." It makes a vast difference who comprise the majority, and who lead it; whether a set of "very hungry and very thirsty" politicians, striving only for partisan and personal gain, or earnest and patriotic men, intent on serving the best interests of the Nation.

GEMS OF RHETORIC.

Whether the Greater New-York bill will pass the Assembly to-day or not depends upon the effect on the minds of Republican and Demoeratic members of two diametrically opposite arguments. Speaker Fish and other Republican leaders in the Assembly are expected by Mr. Platt to convince Republicans that the measure is in the inferest of the Republican party. Senator Cantor, on the other hand, who hopes to be the Democratic candidate for Governor, will endeavor to convince Democrats that the effect will be extremely favorable to Tammany, and go far to promote the success of the Semocracy at the next election. In this state of things obviously somebody will get fooled. The bill is not favored by a majority of either party, and cannot, accordingly, be made a party measure. But, singularly enough, leading statesmen of each party are urging its passage for no other reason than that it will frare to the advantage of their respective parties.

All this is very confusing to the common mind, But we may get some comfort out of the situation from the perusal of some of the thrilling editorial matter poured out in support of the bill by Mr. Platt's personal organ. Yesterday, for instance, it remarked, with great earnestness, that "not only contemporary judgment, but political history will begin to pick out the sheep and the goats on this measure soon. This is not difficult to understand. The "sheep, of course, are the Republicans who answer the call and follow the crock of Shepherd Platt, and the Democrats who flock after Canter. The "goats" are those Republicans and Democrats who do not flock after a shepherd or his crook, but ruminate by themselves, and sometimes butt intruders who attempt familiarity. Then the organ, continuing, announced with oracular emphasis: "It is going to pass. It is going to pass at this session." The reason why is that to oppose it "is to oppose a law of Nature," because "consolidation is merely the political name for gravitation." This ought to fetch the "goats. Furthermore: "If there were proof wanted of "the plain sense of this saying it is found in "the utter artificiality, the unnaturalness of the "arguments opposed to the measure. If they were natural they would fall in one line, occupy "one plane. But being unnatural, forced and 'contrived, they fly into each other's faces. It is not easy to understand how arguments that do not "fall in one line, occupy one plane" can "fly into each other's faces," but the figure

is fine, anyhow. Then follows this series of reflections

It is worth while stopping to ponder at times, though few men do it, on the sort of history one is making. A year, aye, three months, from now, all the distorted shapes that have risen in the miasma of factional distrust and dislike, without ever taking the body which may be met and overcome with the weapons of reason, will have vanished in the clear sunreason, will have vanished in the cear solight of common sense which always succeeds a period of political storm and elemental perturbation. Then, when the shadows are gone and the whispers are still, the men whose souls have been troubled by them will be unable to answer to others, will be putting vainly to themselves the question as to why they were troubled.

We shall not undertake to say what this really means, for we do not know; but this may be say, however, without hesitation or reservation, that it is uncommonly fine, and that, in our belief, many "goats" will read it over and over several times and then say, with emotion, "Yum! yum." It is the sort of thing that rouses the utmost enthusiasm in the "sheep" and utterly bewilders the "goats." The consolidation bill may be a deception and a snare, but we must at least give its promoters credit for having elicited a noble and inspiring, though somewhat confusing, contribution to English literature.

THE BRIDGE GRAB AGAIN.

Mr. F. B. Thurber makes the latest plea in favor of surrendering the Brooklyn Bridge to the elevated roads, but is no more convincing than his predecessors. There is no use in attacking the surface roads for pursuing a "dog-in-"the-manger policy to the great detriment of They serve the public at least as "the public." well as the elevated roads. They carry a very large proportion of the Bridge patrons. They have as much claim upon consideration as the elevated roads. And, despite Mr. Thurber's denial, they could probably be operated across the Bridge just as readily as the elevated roads.

The proposed rental Mr. Thurber thinks is fair. Does he think these cities have stopped growing? That the volume of travel on the Bridge has reached its maximum? Unless such is the case, such a basis of rental is grossly unfair. The receipts of the Bridge have doubled in ten years. Last year's receipts were larger than those of the year before. This year will be larger still. Ten years hence they may be twice as great as now. And this proposed lease is to run for fifty years! What kind of justice would it be to lease it now on the basis of receipts of ten years ago? Yet that would be no more unjust than to lease it for ten and for fifty years on the basis of present receipts.

Mr. Thurber himself admits that he expects an enormous increase of travel on the Bridge He reckons that 200,000 persons will cross the Bridge daily in the elevated railroad cars. That is probably more than four times the present number. Last year the average number of persons crossing the Bridge daily was only about 120,000 all told. Surely not half of them were elevated railroad patrons. Probably 50,000 would be a liberal estimate for the latter. If these are to increase fourfold in numbers, there will certainly be a considerable increase also of those who walk from the Bridge to their homes, or who ride in the surface cars. It would not be rash to say that when 200,000 elevated railroad passengers cross the Bridge daily the total number will be close to 500,000. And still Mr. Thurber would have that enormous traffic turned over to the elevated road companies on the present meagre basis of 120,000.

The one great point which seems to be overlooked by Mr. Thurber is this, that the Bridge was not built for any such purpose as it is now proposed to devote it to. These cities built it at a cost of \$20,000,000 for the general good of the public, for the public that walks and the the public that rides on the elevated roads to would be a gross injustice to the majority of the public to execute any such scheme as this one passengers would save \$5,000 a day in tolls. That would be a good thing for them. But what would the other passengers get out of it, the

patrons of the Bridge should be and must be buy a thing because it is of foreign manufacture. by as strong a majority as the House. If it is treated alike. It would be an intolerable outrage to say that a certain part of the public ingman got cheaper clothing within two years shall be carried free, while the rest must pay after the act of 1800 was passed than he had toll. Yet that is exactly what Mr. Thurber ever been able to get before, and at the same would have den-. He would say that the people who ride on the elevated roads may cross the Bridge free, while those who do not ride on the elevated roads must pay toll. That would be to this market, which is proved by the great dean uncommonly fine thing for the elevated roads in their competition with the surface roads. to this country from England and Germany. But that is not what the Bridge was built for; not by a good deal.

MAURICE DE HIRSCH. The death of Baron Hirsch is a loss to the

whole human race. To one of the most ancient and illustrious branches of that race it will seem a catastrophe. No man of this century has done so much for the Jews as he. Perhaps that is in part because no one had a greater opportunity than he, or so great financial ability to improve He found the Jewish people oppressed throughout half of Europe as they had scarcely been for ages. In Russia their condition was little better than that of Christians in Armenia has been in recent years. The most blindly fanatical sovereign and the most cruelly fanatical Minister of the age were deliberately seek ing to exterminate them. In Germany the say age Stoecker and his kind were preaching perse cution, and the then future-now the present-Emperor was hobnobbing with them and adopting their hateful notions as his own. In France a political party was growing toward power with race and class hatred as its leading principle, and Austria, or its capital, was ripening for the advent of Lueger. It was a time of woe and horror for the Jewish people, when there were few eyes to pity and seemed no hand to save

Amid these circumstances Maurice de Hirsch addressed himself to the aid and rescue of his fellows with all the enterprise and energy that had made him the most successful financier and one of the richest men in the world. In his welfth century castle of Eichorn, in Moravia, he conceived vast schemes of beneficence. On his more than princely estate of St. Johann, in Hungary, he elaborated the details. In his London and Paris mansions he put them into execution. He rose early and worked late, and kept busy a staff of secretaries and agents in all parts of the world. He not only relieved the immediate distress of the people. In the most practical and permanent way he sought to fre them from further danger of distress. founded schools to train them to useful work He transported them by thousands from lands of bondage to lands of freedom, and planted them there in prosperous, happy colonies. How much actual cash he spent in these undertakings can merely be estimated. It is safe to say it amounted to more than the entire fortune of any man in the United States, excepting perhaps a dozen of the richest.

In his administration of these vast charities he displayed in marked measure the wordly wisdom and the catholicity of spirit that are characteristic of his race. He first offered to spend \$10,000,000 on the Jews of Russia if the Russian Government would co-operate with him. That Government declined to co-operate, but was ready to do all the work itself if he would intrust the money to its control. That, of course, he would not do. He knew too well what itching palms and tenacious fingers Russian officials have. So he spent the \$10,000,000 himself, and more than one other like sum after it. And at the same time he gave \$200,000 for the Ortho dox Greek Church schools of Russia, handing it straight to the very Government that was so infamously persecuting his people, and even to the arch-inquisitor Pobleodonotseff himself The Moravians for miles around Elchorn regarded him as a Lord Bountiful. The Hungarians in all the region near St. Johann saw in him the man who built leagues of good roads and bridges by the dozen for their benefit. also, in countless other directions he gave his wealth freely for the benefit of mankind, with out regard to race or creed.

It is a curious coincidence that he should die tion in Vienna. No doubt the timeworn pre cept, Nothing but good of the dead, will be in voked and broken, as is usual. The Jew-baiters will seek to revile his memory, and the envious souls who hate success in others will condemn him for having been so rich. But such sayings will be only rabid froth. His work for humanity will abide. The true voice of the world will speak of him with regret for his death, and with honor for his life, as one who, while a "man of like passions" with all others, and an enjoyer of the luxuries of the world, yet greatly loved his fellow-men, and gave freely and labored greatly and effectively in their behalf.

TAXING OR BORROWING. To the statement that "President Cleveland

seems to think he can borrow the country "rich." a Free Trader answers, "You believe you can tax the country rich." That bit of untruth has been exposed so often that the plain people understand it, as recent elections and conventions show. The country is indeed benefited by such duties on imports as compel the foreigner to pay for the privilege of selling his goods in the best market in all the world, or else keep out of it. But he pays always a part, and often nearly the whole, of the tax, and American workingmen get the benefit both in larger demand for their labor at home and in lighter taxes on other things which they have to purchase. Between \$120 duty on sugar for every inhabitant, of which the workingman has to pay nine-tenths, and the tax on wool and woollens yielding a like amount, of which the foreigner pays a large proportion, the people have definitely made up their minds, being educated very rapidly by their experience since 1892.

It is a false and intentionally misleading use of words to talk of the protective policy as one which seeks to enrich the country by taxing it. The taxation in some form is necessary to prevent borrowing, and the inevitable impoverish ment which results from that course. President Cleveland has added more than \$260,000,000 to the public debt, and more than a third to the interest which for many years to come the people will have to pay, by his performances within the last two years A Republican policy would have raised by taxation all the money needed to meet the expenses of Government and maintain the soundness of the currency, though the latter object would have required no increase of taxation or of reserve, if the President himself had not assailed and shaken the public credit by official statements that Government was threatened with bankruptcy because of the Silver act of 1890, which stopped silver coinage, The question remains whether the taxation which is inevitable, if the Government is to

escape borrowing and bankruptcy, shall be so placed that Americans shall have to pay the whole, or so placed that foreigners shall pay part of the tax for the privilege of getting into this market; whether it shall be placed that the articles consumed by millions of wage-earners shall bear the public that rides in surface cars, as well as for duty, so that it comes mainly out of their pockets, or so placed that articles consumed by the luxury-loving and fortunate few shall bear a large share of it. These two ideas direct Mr. Thurber reckons that the elevated railroad all Republican legislation. When the McKinley tariff took off duties on sugar, thereby relieving every workingman from a definite burden which for many years he had been bearing in order to majority of the passengers, who do not ride on support the Government, it retained duties on

imported cloths which the millions do not wear, 1st of May. If it is not ended by that time, at all, save much additional discomfort. All but which are sought by those who prefer to The consequence was that the American worktime paid less for the sugar than Americans had ever paid before. The foreigner paid part of the duties on woollens in order to get access cline in prices of woollen goods mainly shipped Thereby he lessened by so many millions the sum which Americans were obliged to raise for the support of their Government.

The people have grasped the meaning of this Republican policy so thoroughly at last that misrepresentation fails to deceive them. The elections of the last two years have shown the most remarkable change of opinion ever known in American history, and it is the direct result of practical experience under the opposing policies which found expression in the act of 1890 and the act of 1894. It has come to be the fact that even in the silver-producing States, where a great share of the people have been persuaded that their very existence depends upon the free coinage of silver, a majority have come within the last three years to see that the protection of their home industries is, in fact, more important to them than any monetary question whatever. Thus it came to pass that in States like the two Dakotas and Nebraska and Kansas the advocates of silver coinage have been completely overpowered, and those States will be represented in the Republican Convention by uncompromising advocates of a sound monetary policy.

A NEEDED IMPROVEMENT.

Much has been done in recent years for the improvement of the pavements of this city, and extensive plans are now under consideration for adding to the asphalt pavements that have been already laid. One of the objects held in view by the officials of the Department of Public Works is to provide thoroughfares or through routes in various parts of the city; which is certainly a most desirable thing to do. In one point, however, the policy heretofore pursued has been faulty. We refer to the fact that little has been done to make the various ferries easily accessible. If we are not mistaken, there is not a single ferry on either river which can be reached by carriages or bicycles comfortably, and yet, of course, they are the objects toward and from which a vast amount of travel moves. In some cases, but in only a few, it is possible to reach a point three or four blocks distant from a ferry on smooth pavements, but the remainder of the way must be made over pavements that seem to be feeling the effects of an earthquake that disturbed their surfaces at some time in the not remote past and left them in a state of unevenness that is racking even to robust nerves.

The two ferries at the ends of Twenty-thirdst.-to mention a single example-might easily be connected by a smooth pavement; not, indeed, through Twenty-third-st. Itself, which is given over to street cars and heavy trucking, but by the provision of a smooth surface all the way on either Twenty second-st, or Twentyfourth-st. As it is, neither of the ferries can be reached without going over several hundred feet of rough and uneven stone blocks, when by the expenditure of a few thousand dollars smooth asphalt might be laid to the doors of the ferry-houses. It is not these ferries alone that call for such an improvement in street pavements as we have suggested. The same idea is applicable in greater or less degree to all the others. That it is possible to lay asphalt pavements to all we do not assert, but certainly something can be, and something should be, done to make the journey to the ferries on both sides of the island less disagreeable and wearing than it is under the best conditions at

utory right to deposit her ballot, she displays no hysterical haste in exercising it, and at the last election put in so scanty an appearance at the because the vision is obscured by "the distorted just at the time when Ahlwardt is raving and polls that she might as well have stayed at home altogether. Some explanation of this phenomenon will no doubt be formulated by the woman suffragists, but there is little prospect that it

A. S. Hubbard, president of the Kansas A. P. A. has "got on to the curves," so to speak, of that bold, bad man, Mark Hanna. It seems that while Mark has been posing as an Episcopallan, or, at least, has been an attendant of the Episcopal Church, he is really a Catholic, and Mr. Hubbard says he can "prove it in black and white." It is against Hanna, therefore, and not McKinley, that the wrath of certain A. P. A. men is directed. Of course, Mr. Hubbard must have the whole plot clearly worked out in his own mind-where alone it exists, possibly-but average people will find it hard to understand what a Catholic in disguise would have to gain by trying to get an uncompromising Methodist elected to the Presidency.

Mr. Booth-Tucker seems to be doing yeoman service in behalf of the Ballington Booth Volunteers. If the work goes on, there will soon be not even a little bit left of the American section of the Salvation Army.

The proposal at the University of Michigan to engthen the course of study required for the legree of Doctor of Medicine is heartily to be commended. Medical science has greatly extended its scope in recent years, and a correspondingly longer time is certainly required for a student to become proficient in it. However other college courses may be shortened, that which has to deal with the health and life of humanity should not be slighted.

Congress cannot do a wiser thing than to make preparations for adjourning as early as convenlent. To continue the session when there is no sentiment." business of importance to be transacted will be far from statesmanlike. Such business as remains can be disposed of in a little while if dillgence is displayed.

The Legislature has done its duty in providing that the railroads shall treat bicycles like other baggage. It ought not to adjourn without doing something decisive in the direction of providing good roads in the State. New-York is far behind some other commonwealths in this matter, It certainly is time something was done that vill make the construction of roads easier and less burdensome on the rural taxpayer. A State that can afford to spend \$9,000,000 in improving the canals should be able to make a beginning at least in road improvement

PERSONAL.

record as a cyclist. During the five years that she has been riding she has made thirty-three centuries and covered altogether nearly 20,000 miles. She was the first woman to make the Boston, Providence and Worcester triangle, a distance of 145 miles. Last summer she rode 5,437 miles, including twelve

Lord Arthur Hill, who may succeed Sir Henry Blake as Governor of Jamaica, had a romantic woolng. His present wife was companion to his mother, the Marchioness of Devonshire. Thinking that a marriage with her would be against his in-terests, she suddenly disappeared, and it was only with difficulty that he could discover her where-abouts and induce her to econsider her deter-mination. It was this episode she embalmed in poetry in the well-known song, "In the Gioaming."

"The Baltimore Sun" reports a friend of Lieunant Peary as saying: "It is possible that Mr. Peary will devote his period of waiting orders to a lecture tour, to recoup himself for various heavy expenditures made during his Arctic experiences

or as a result of them. It is also possible the may join an expedition to Southern 6 well within the limits of the whalers, who discovered the largest meteorite ever known, party dug around the object, but it was too to be conveyed to the ship, which could not brought near enough to admit of its being to brought near enough to admit of its being managed without extra means of lifting the misesting specimen. The Philadelphia Academy Sciences is desirous of obtaining the meteors and I understand that institution is willing out an expedition to bring it to this country.

Dr. Thomas Bowman, of St. Louis, the hishop of the Methodist Church, will preside at the opening session of the Methodist Episcopal Geral Conference, which will take place in Clare land on the first Monday of May.

The people of Sen Francisco are already ing for the welcome to Prince Hilkoff, of Russia will arrive in that city from Vladivostock September. He is the Imperial Minister of Ways as Communication, and he is coming to this country to inspect the American railway system.

Secretary Morton is reported as saying that he tired of public life and wants to go back to

Miss Mabel Kennedy, an attractive young women not yet twenty, is the cashier of the Mere Bank, of Forsythe, Mont. She passes upon all the securities offered, makes the loans, receives the posits, draws exchange, keeps the books, and fact, does all the work of the bank, its cheing a non-resident.

Leopold Strouse, of Baltimore, has presented Johns Hopkins University a sum of money, as beginning of a fund for the purchase of rabbit ooks for the university library. About three hu dred books for the university library. About three hadded books will be purchased as the first installment, and they will come mainly from Franker, on-the-Main, in which there is a fine collection of rabbindeal literature. The Dilimann library of the University will be opened on Saturday. It contains about five thousand volumes on Oriental literature and languages, and was formerly owned by the renowned Biblical scholar, Professor Dilimann, Berlin. It was presented to the Department Oriental Languages at Johns Hopkins by G. The Call, of Baltimore.

The Rev. George L. Perin has written to trustees of Buchlel College, Akron, Ohio, relutantly declining their call to the presidency of the institution on the ground that he cannot rightfully leave his work in Boston.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

There are more ships' anchors made in Cambon Me., than in any other place in the country.

Ungracious Billy.-"Billy, what makes you look a "I'm mad at grandpa and grandma 'cause they'n mad at me 'cause I won't let both of 'em take me to the circus."—(Chicago Record.

A large number of women voted at the Easter elections of the Episcopal churches in Oakland, Cal Not Entirely Low.-Low Churchman-Why don't you come around to our church once in a while!
High Churchman-Things are too low around there to suit me.

Low Churchman—Think so? I guess
the pew rents high enough for you.—()

A year ago Henry Gluso, of Pennfleid, Penn., proclaimed the doctrine that those who give up the use of liquor or tobacco on April 13 will be permanently cured of the habits. As many as twenty men cut off their liquor and tobacco on the day mentioned, and they say they have no desire to resume the habits.

Applying the Proverb.-Roadside Jim-Dere seems er be some truf in de sayin' dat heaven helps dem

ter be some trut in de sayin an heave inche wot helps demselves.
Ragweed Reggle-Wat makes yer tink sof
Roadside Jim-'Cause if we hadn't er gone en
helped ourselves to dat cold ham in de kitchen wy's
er never seed dem summer suits hanging up den.
-(Washington Times. Next to Monaco, the smallest country in Europe

Liechtensfein, in Germany, the ruler of which is Prince Liechtenstein. For some time he has been living in Vienna, leaving a manager to rule in This manager has become unpopular, and the people are so dissatisfied that there is some talk of mobilizing the standing army of seven and a half

Mrs. Binn-I understand that man in the flat under us is at work on a patent contrivance that will make a fire consume its own smoke.

Mr. Binn-Well, I wish he would turn his attention to some device that would compel him to burn his own fuel. His coalbin adjoins ours.—(Youken

Some time ago action was taken in the Episcopa Church to prepare a special edition of the authorise English Bible for use in the Church, such edition to have in the margin the most approved served-ings from the revised Bittle. The Propert of Rochester has adopted an overture to the Gre-eral Assembly, suggesting that the President Church co-operate with the Episcopal Church preparing such an edition of the Bible, provided & urse, the Episcopal Church should consent.

The Source Bachelor.—"I wonder, said the very boarder, "if there is any truth in the theory that the advancement of woman to an equal intellectal plane with man will destroy her beauty?"
"Of course there is," said the soured backler, "and there are more pretty women than ever soundays."—(Indianapolis Journal.

Biblical scholars throughout the world will swill with intense interest further particulars concerning the manuscript Gospel which was recently de-Minor, and which the Czar of Russia is said to have purchased. All that is known of it now that it is very old and beautiful, being written upon the finest and thinnest veilum, which has been dyed a deep red purple. The letters are in silver, and are square, upright unclais, the ab-breviations of the sacred names are in gold. The pages are 32 centimetres by 26, and the writing of each page is in two columns.

each page is in two columns.

An Example of Patience.—Tourist—How-de-de, my colored friend! You seem to have met with some tribulation in your fishing exploits.

Darky—Yassir! Yo' see I done cotch de es all right, but I done hussie 'im out dat sharp dat is siang 'im up in dat tree, an' he done the imsef up in oned dese yer bow-knots dar, an' fo' do time bein he sorter got de bes' 'er me.

Tourist—So I see. But, of course, you aren't going to let a little thing like that interfere with your fishing enterprice.

Darky—No, indeedy! I jus' gwin' ter pet right yer an' wait 'twell elder a cyclum come long, an' blow de tree down or de eel git der camps an' hafter onloose hese'f.—(Richmond Dispatch.

At a meeting of the Boston Paint and Ol Club the other evening a speaker had the temestr to say that the sacred Common ought to be cut up by a thoroughfare. "The Common," he said, "is wonshipped, revered and hysterically bowed down fore. It is a marvelious exhibition of devotion to a sentiment. Every night and morning thousands of Boston people crawl through crowded Trement-st. rowing under the streets to avoid touching Common, and by that very process we have made it a common dumping ground and covered R sith slime and dirt. Who uses the Common to-day be sides a few boys on the playground in summer and the sleeping tramps? Why should not Beston use this great class of the grant. use this great piece of land as one of its grand avenues? Not a drop less of rain or less sunshin would fall upon it if it were so used. Against sud a course there is only hysterical and ill-founds

A Career Started.—"I have been thinking for a long time," she said, with a serious expression which contrasted strongly with her usual airness, "that I ought to have some serious purpose in ife. So I have decided to go into literature.

"You intend to pursue it seriously, do you?" "Yes, indeed. I've bought a lovely Louis XVI desk and I've got some of the most exquisite stationery you ever saw. Mother gave me a gold pea and a mother of pearl penholder, and I have just the prettiest silver inkstand! All covered with filigree work, you know."

"You are certainly well equipped."

"Yes," she replied, serenely. "I've got a splendid start. All I have to do now is to sit down some time and think up a piece to write."—(Washington Star.

"The New-York Red Book" for 1896, by Edgar Lo Murlin, has just been issued from the press of James B. Lyon, of Albany. This is the fourth year James B. Lyon, of Albany. This is the fourth year of the manual's publication, and it has been enlarged and improved. The life sketches have been amplified, and, in addition to the portraits of State officers and Congressmen and pictures of the Capital in former volumes, this year's edition contains views of the State asylums and normal schools, and pictures of the principal buildings of Albany. The State civil list has been corrected to date, and there has been added a list of county officers and town Supervisors, town clerks and justices of the peace. Supervisors, town clerks and justices of the peace. The volume contains all the material usually in cluded in legislative manuals, and also much his torical and biographical material of permanent value.

A small boy who lives in Leeds was one day caling on a school friend, and fell into conversation
with his friend's mother. He finally remarked that
it was getting very hard to tell, from the places in
which people live, whether or not they are entitled
to social consideration.
"Now, there is Blank'st." he said: "you wouldn't
think anybody was much that lived on Blank'st.
would you? But there's Mr. Tomson, he lives
there."

"And is Mr. Tomson much?"
"Mr. Tomson!"—with the air of one overwhelmed by astonishment that such an obvious fact should by astonishment that such an obvious fact should be as a wful swell. When he won't speak to my father.

—(Tit Bits